

# MESSAGE OF GOV. LUCAS TO THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE OF IOWA.

The Iowa Territorial Legislature met at Burlington on the 4th inst., and on the 5th Gov. Lucas sent his message to both branches. It is drawn in his usual strong and nervous language, purely practical, and comes directly to the subjects it introduces and discusses. He speaks in glowing terms of the Territory, that it "has advanced, since its organization, in improvement of population and wealth, beyond a parallel of all former history. With a general healthy climate, a soil unsurpassed for fertility—abounding with pure water, navigable rivers and inexhaustible mineral resources—containing a population that may safely, at this time, be estimated at upwards of fifty thousand inhabitants, and which will in all probability be doubled by the time the census of the United States is taken in eighteen hundred and forty." He earnestly recommends "to the Legislative Assembly the early passage of a memorial to Congress (respectfully asking of a memorial to Congress) respectfully asking of that body the passage of an Act, at their ensuing session, granting to the inhabitants of Iowa Territory the right to form a constitution and State Government, and to provide for their admission into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States."

The Governor suggests as the most natural and suitable boundaries of the state of Iowa, the following viz. "beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river at a point east of the middle of the main channel of the Des Moines river, when it empties into the Mississippi river; thence up the Mississippi river, following the middle of the main channel of the same to the mouth of the St. Peters river; thence up the St. Peters river following the middle of the main channel of the same to the mouth of Blue Earth river, thence up the Blue Earth river, following the middle of the main channel of the same to the most westerly source of said river; thence on a direct line to the source of Cactus river, and east branch of Calumet or Sioux river; thence down said river, following the middle of the main channel thereof to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence down the Missouri river following the middle of the main channel thereof to a point west of the line that may be established by Congress under the act approved June 18th, 1838, entitled, 'An Act to authorize the President of the United States to cause the southern boundary line of the Territory of Iowa to be ascertained and marked;' thence east with said line to the middle of the main channel in the Des Moines river; thence downward along the middle of the main channel of the Des Moines river to the place of beginning." This says Gov. Lucas "embraces the headwaters of all our principal rivers, extending from the Mississippi river to the Missouri river, and will leave the northern portion of the Territory as now bounded in a suitable situation for the future formation of two additional states, each extending from the Mississippi to the Missouri river."

Only that of two additional states north of Iowa stretching from the Mississippi to the Missouri! Well we can hardly conceive the magnitude of the immense Territory west of the Mississippi, until we are occasionally awakened by the announcement of a new State, born into the great sisterhood of nations. The message does not dwell at any great length on the boundary difficulties, but seems firm and decided in the determination to maintain the jurisdiction of the Territory, and says: "The annexation and unjust proceedings of the authorities of Missouri and their attempt to levy and collect taxes from the citizens of the United States residing within the organized boundaries of this Territory, has caused an excitement of feeling, that may ultimately lead to the effusion of blood."

We have not much faith in these border "effusions of blood" we admit, yet the latest accounts look very beligerent and serious encounters may actually take place.—*Statesman.*

## THE BRITISH POLICY.

The policy of the British Corn and Flour is to starve 1000 people that are in affluence. The federal government John Q. Adams, laid a foundation for such a state of affairs in this country; but Gen. Jackson, by all their cunningly devised subjugation. A tariff for but not a cent for tribute to British policies.—*Statesman.*

## LOOKING CHILD WE HAVE

day, yesterday presented a \$100 bill on the Register." His objecting the beautiful may be come and cotton beam of the whole pains to better for

## OPINIONS ABOUT BANKS.

Gen. Washington.—In a letter to Thomas Jefferson, Washington calls the paper money system "folish and wicked." In another letter he says, "I have never heard, and I hope I never shall hear, any serious mention of a paper currency in the State. I do verily believe that the greatest foes we have in the world could not devise a more effectual plan for ruining Virginia."

Mr. Jefferson was, if possible, still more hostile to paper money than Gen. Washington; and he says in his writings, "that the hostility was strengthened by every year's reflection and experience."

Mr. Madison, in the 44th number of the Federalist, one of his acknowledged productions, in a long article on the subject of the currency, has this passage:

"In addition to these persuasive considerations, it may be observed, that the same reasons which show the necessity of denying to the States the power of regulating coin, prove with equal force, that they ought not to be at liberty to substitute a paper medium in the place of coin."

Patrick Henry represented paper money as a nefarious play of speculation.

The little girl and her Christmas present.—A little girl once got, among her other Christmas presents, a whip; but it was a beautiful one, all worked with gold and red silk. The poor little thing who always used to cry as soon as she saw such an instrument, was much pleased with this dubious kind of present, for she thought, "Surely, so pretty a rod cannot hurt so much as others do. So she made a plaything of it and carried it about with her wherever she went. Unknown to the very next morning, she did something to displease her mother who at once laid the young lady across her knee, when she found to her sorrow, that the embroidered rod produced exactly the same effect that a plain one used to.

The subjects of many a monarch make the same discovery as this little girl.

The hollow nut.—"Is this my reward?" cried a Nut, already half hollowed out, to the W. in that was feeding on it. "I gave thee birth, and thou destroyest me." "If you only brought me into the world, to let me die of hunger, I do not see that my life was a very valuable present, or deserves any peculiar gratitude," was the answer.

MANKIND, Or The Beginning of the Fifth Century.—They had neither looked into heaven nor earth, neither into the sea nor land, as has been done since; they had philosophy without experiment, mathematics without instruments, geometry without scales, astronomy without demonstration; they made war without powder, shot cannon, mortars—nay, the mob made their bonfires without squibs or crackers; they went to sea without compass, and sailed without the needle; they viewed the stars without telescopes, and measured altitudes without barometers; learning had no printing presses, writing no paper, no ink; the lover was forced to send his mistress a deal board for a letter; and a billeted knight might be the size of an ordinary treacher; they were clothed without manufactures, and their robes were the skins of the most formidable monsters; they carried on their trade without books, and their correspondence without posts; their merchants kept no accounts, their shopkeepers no cash books; they had surgery without anatomy, and physicians without materia medica; they gave emetics without ingredients, and cured agues without bark.

POSTAGE IN PRUSSIA.—The king of Prussia has given orders that all periodicals on the subject of Evangelical missions among the heathens shall, for the future, be exempted from postage all over the kingdom. In 1833, this monarch did the same for a book of hymns. A distinguished Pastor, who published in 1837, a remarkably valuable work on the Sanctification of the Sabbath, has just received the king's invitation to publish in thousand copies of a popular work on spirituous liquors, to be distributed gratis throughout the Prussian Monarchy.

## RUSSIA.—According to the official

accounts of the births and deaths in the Russian Empire, it appears that in the course of last year a great many persons died who had attained a remarkably high age.

The number of births was	Deaths.
2,339,992	1,563,733
Excess of births,	770,259
Marriages,	492,424
Among the deaths there were, of persons	
From 100 to 105 years,	858
From 110 to 115 years,	125
From 115 to 120 years,	130
From 120 to 130 years,	3
From — to 145 years,	1
From 150 to 156 years,	3
Of 160 years,	1
Of 166 years,	1

The provinces on both sides the Caspian, Caucasus, and Transcaucasia, not included. According to report of the Finance Department, the population of Russia is, 60,000,000.

## From the New Era. THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Among the subjects of importance, which demand the early attention of Congress, and which we suppose the President will allude to in his Message, is the claim of the British Government to the "right of search." Our readers may remember that this subject met with the attention, and was acted upon some months since by Parliament, and that that body came to the determination not to permit a vessel of any nation to evade or violate the law, and moreover to enforce its provisions with great severity. This "right of search," we all know was the prime cause of the last war between this country and Great Britain—and it appears astonishing to us that she should again court by her official acts, a repetition of this bloody scene. Then we were younger and weaker than we are now—the "wooden walls" of Great Britain could not protect her from the prowess of our marine and what can she expect at present, when a mighty nation lying contiguous to us is even now waiting the day of her political redemption?

What may be the object of Great Britain, in her new endeavours to agitate the elements of national hostility, we cannot divine.—It may be that the precarious state of her colonial possessions at the North, and her innate and savage desire to perpetuate among her subjects, the iron reign of the "bayonet and dirk," may have driven her into the delusion that a blow at America would be serviceable.—Whether this be the case or not, we can safely assert one thing—that the children of the heroes and martyrs of '76, never will permit the purity of their national garment to be stained, by pursuing a course of cringing or compromise. An attempt to enforce in the mildest and most peaceable manner any of the provisions of this despotic enactment, would immediately rekindle those sacred fires, which burned so clearly and brightly on the altars of our forefathers. A rational declaration of war, and the spontaneous rise of the oppressed Canadas, would follow the first attempt to search a vessel sailing under the broad pennon of the United States. Congress would do well to settle this question at as early a date as possible. The authorities of Great Britain, as well as the Federal Cohort on this side of the Atlantic, should see, that we are firmly resolved to check the first step of oppression to trample on our rights.

A NEAT COMPLIMENT.—A writer in the Baltimore Monument, describing Mr. Dunn's celebrated Chinese Collection, eloquently and truly observes that "he has enclosed a whole people, as it were in glass cases—classified them, their habits, their occupations, their follies, their amusements, their tastes, their tools, their manners, their dwellings, their costume, their implements of husbandry and war, their ships, their boats, their vanities, their mourning, and their pleasures, their arts and antiquities, their luxuries and their superstitions. In fact, he has taken a specimen of every thing natural or produced, necessary or unnecessary, of the Chinese empire, and placed it in his collection, forming a panoramic pageant of Oriental life and art which places the whole nation within the reach of the remotest inquiring inhabitant of our Union."

In a Nut Shell.—Whiggery, patent whiggery, is an union of federalism, abolitionism, terrorism, and immorality, &c. This amalgamation was formed for political effect and for political objects. It has lasted four years, and its train of evils has been long and sad. Its spirit is of the most rampant hue, and its progress has been exciting in the extreme. Its motto has been agitation, agitation, agitation. Its explosion was a matter of course; but the consequences have been more extensive and awful than anticipated. Its rise and fall affords a plain lesson to all uneasy politicians—its reckless aspirations, and all political turncoats. Old federalists are used to defect, and can stand the shock; but those who bartered their principles for office, are in a sad fix—in a quandary; they are posed! What a difference between modern whiggery and old fashioned democratic republicanism!

## THE TARIFF.

The federal papers are generally out in favor of an increase of the Tariff to prevent the importation of foreign goods. They had much better advocate early duties, the specie clause in the independent Treasury Bill, and less Banking. Let the democratic party firmly plant themselves upon these just and equitable principles; in opposition to all the federal schemes of whiggery, and the importation of foreign merchandise will be properly checked—our currency properly regulated and improved, and morality and sound and profitable trade permanently established. We want no British corn laws in this country, nor any laws based upon such inhuman principles.—*Statesman.*

FOLLY.—Scratching a mosquito bite, or disputing with a Federalist.

What an Idea.—A bank with a capital of five millions refusing to pay a poor wash-woman its own note of \$5.

"I don't like to see money under my feet," [said] as the boy said when he took his father's pocket book from under his pillow.

## For The Democrat. LINES ON THE PRESENTATION OF A MONTHLY PINK.

I'll nurse the with devoted care,  
My fair, my fragrant flower;  
Thou shalt bloom most benighted here,  
To scoundrel memory's hour.

Thou art an emblem of yon star,  
Hope's holy star of even;  
That spreads its golden rays afar,  
And points the eye to Heaven.

Oh! could I pry thine inmost soul,  
Or make thy crimson petals speak;  
Wouldst thou a tale of grief unroll,  
And bid thy burning heart to break.

Wouldst thou speak of virtue blighted?  
By deception's artful smiles;  
Of Freedom's sons 'benighted,'  
In Misfortune's barren fields.

Ah no! Each secret thought of thine,  
Is blended with that mighty one;  
Who placed thee here in Nature's shrine,  
To rival yon bright burning sun.

Bloom on, bloom on; and kindly spread,  
Thy fragrance o'er memory's urn;  
Revive the hopes that long were dead,  
And bid regret thus cease to burn.

## MEMORIA.

### For The Democrat.

Messrs Editors.—Your correspondent "A Lover, &c." of last week, well might anticipate that a communication, whose design could be no other than to abuse his neighbor, should cause you to "Stare." He appears, just at this time, to have an unconscious regard for "The religious world," "Especially" that part in this section of the vineyard. His abhorrence to "Bigotry and prejudice," is portrayed in characters not to be misunderstood. Indeed, one would be led to believe, in reading his communication, that all those gross and ruder passions of the human heart, "Exist to an alarming degree," in this section. It is a pity that such pure eyes, should be insulted with such scenes. We would advise a removal from among them, or to reinstate the sublime principles of the Inquisition, for their correction. And "where" is asked by this pious Scribe, "do these evil propensities originate?" "Whence does this bitterness and Christian persecution emanate?" Don't "Stare," gentle reader, he tells you with the gravity of a Monk, "From the pulpit," yes, "From the sacred desk." No wonder amidst scenes so "Unchristian, uncourteous, and ungentlemanly," he should be made to cry out, "O Shame! shame!" and might have added with propriety, from his high sense of "Good feeling," how long will this people be perverse and obstinate? How long will these "Professed delegates" from High Heaven," continue "To fan this infernal flame," and not hearken to the words of "A lover of Charity and good feeling in the human family." My feelings Messrs Editors, commence to commiserate, and no doubt your correspondent will be awarded with ———— if he makes himself known to the Citizens of Dover, for his kindness in publishing abroad their true character, and that of their clergy.

It is a little singular, that this important matter has been kept in the dark, until this time. We fear there is something not right about this "Lover," that has not been altogether actuated by "Charity, and good feelings," toward his fellow man, in this late publication. We wish not to judge; but we most venture to advise him to try how the rule, "To mind your own business," works. We read in a public journal not long since, that a Gentleman not only gained a good character, but made a handsome fortune by this rule. We would also recommend to his attention, the reading of the Fable of the Ass and the Hog. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

## A CITIZEN.

PROCLAMATION.

FOR A DAY OF THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER.

The earth has brought forth her fruits in abundance during the year which is now drawing to a close; the abundant crops of the husbandman have been gathered; peace, plenty, and happiness abound throughout the state, and we have been, as a people, highly favored by him from whom cometh all good. It is therefore not only proper, but a duty which we owe to HIM to whom we are indebted for our existence, and to whom we bow with grateful acknowledgments for the numerous favors which He has, in his great goodness, bestowed upon us.

Therefore, in conformity to a venerated custom which has long prevailed in all christian countries, and in pursuance of a resolution of the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, passed March 18th 1833.

I, WILSON SHANNON, Governor of the state of Ohio, do hereby set apart and appoint Saturday, the 14th day of December next, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer to almighty God, for the many blessings which we have enjoyed, and still continue to enjoy; and I do especially recommend that the day be kept as one of solemn religious observance—that christian benevolence and charity be cultivated—that brotherly love and kindness towards all men be cherished—and that our Heavenly Father be implored to continue His favors to us all time to come, and to watch over and guard, in a special manner, the liberties of this people, and our free and prosperous institutions.

Under my hand, and the Great Seal of the state of Ohio at Columbus, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

By the Governor,

WILSON SHANNON.

Sec. of State.

TIME.—The Chancellor Agnew wrote a work on Jurisprudence, in five volumes, in the quarter of an hour each day, his wife kept him waiting for dinner.

## THE DEMOCRAT CANAL DOVER, OHIO.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1839.

### HARD CURRENCY.

Wood, Coal, and all kinds of country produce, received at this office for subscription, and other debts.

All persons having Prospectuses of the Ohio Democrat, will please send them in.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

The coming session of the Ohio Legislature, will be "Big with the affairs of men." The Democracy are looking with anxiety for some decisive step to be taken in relation to the Banks. All wish that the question may be settled in a manner that will redound to the honor of the State. And that it will, there rests not a doubt in our mind; unless there be some Traitors in the Republican cohort.

The present system of Banking has been tested thoroughly, and found to be of no benefit to the community at large; but on the contrary exerting a pernicious influence in creating an unequal and eventually ending in the most outrageous frauds being committed on the industrious many, by the designing few.

That there will be no new banks chartered by the Democratic Legislature, is certain; and those who have lost all respect for the community for their iniquitous course, can expect no mercy; but be wound up with all possible despatch, and their leaders left to go down to private life with all the ignominy they deserve.

### A STATE BANK.

It is rumored that some of the Democratic Legislators, are going to support the project of a great State Bank, with a capital equal to that of all the banking capital now in the State. This we can scarcely believe; but if they do, any of them barter away their principles in such manner, let them be MARKED, and left at home next fall.

### THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Congress meets on Monday next; and it is expected there will be a busy session. The Members will nearly all be at their posts at the opening of the House. There will in all probability be a little confusion in the organization of the House, owing to the contested election of N. Jersey. Five Democrats and one Whig, were elected by the popular vote, and yet the whigs have procured the Governor's certificate for six Whigs. In consequence of this, the message will hardly be delivered on Tuesday.

Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, will be the Democratic candidate for Speaker. The Whigs are to throw Mr. Bell, off the track, and take up a Mr. Dawson, on the principle that a new broom sweeps clean.

The Hon J. C. Calhoun, it is said, will take an early stand on the Currency question.

PATRIOT MOVEMENTS.—We observe by the Columbus papers, that the Hon. Mr. Duncan, and Senator Allen, passed through that place, on the 19th inst on their way to Washington.

We understand the Hon. John Everhard, Whig, and Representative from Tuscarawas County, has taken his departure for Columbus.

The price of Wheat, like the Yankee editor's opinion of the Ohio River, has got so low that it's not worth noticing. Only 50 cents per bushel.

To Correspondents.—The communication of "Mentor" we respectfully decline; not for any defects, or want of judgement; but for want of a more interesting subject. His subject is a dry one, one that would be of no interest to the majority of our readers. If Mentor wishes to do any service to the world, he can, by writing an essay on any popular subject, or even a romance; but "Prophecies of Daniel," have been elucidated well enough already. Let well enough alone.

If "T" has any handicraft trade whereby he can gain a living, we advise him to stick at it; otherwise he will soon be a candidate for the Lunatic Asylum.

### ELECTION NEWS!

From the Ohio Statesman.

THE DIE IS CAST IN MASSACHUSETTS! Every mail continues to confirm the exhilarating news from Massachusetts, the great federal fortification of the Union. The Mongrel national convention of Whiggery; that meets in Harrisburg on Wednesday of next week, will have a cheering prospect before them! New York barely saved, and Michigan actually won, is the sum of their recent victories! And in our year

of all the diseases the opposition have not won; nothing sets so heavily on them as the loss of old Massachusetts. But federalism will not ride over the benches of freedom, and all their attempts to force their silly edicts by the power of law, will but recoil on their own heads. If the world cannot be converted by the power of reason and example it is irretrievably lost, that is certain. The advocates of temperance

specifically inform his old friends in the public in general, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches, one door East of the Court House, where he may be consulted to attend to all who wish to be done as durable, neat and fast as it can be done in the country, as he intends at all times to keep in the employ good competent workman, and means to receive the fashions as provided for.

To accommodate his friends in country, he will take nearly all his country produce.

N. B. One or two apprentices, immediately to learn the Tailor business. Boys between the ages of 16, would be preferred. They must be of good character, as recommendations of industry, honesty, and sobriety, will be required.

Canal Dover, Aug. 15, 1839. tf.

### PROSPECTUS OF THE SESSION BULLETIN.

The Bulletin will be issued twice a week during the session of the General Assembly, at the rate of \$1.00 in advance.—A full and complete report of the proceedings of the two sessions will be given—Intelligent and faithful porters will be employed for this purpose, every effort of the Editor will be used to take the earliest possible intelligence to those who take an interest in the proceedings of the Legislature.

Having had hitherto, considerable experience in the publication of a paper, and in reporting the doings of the General Assembly, the Editor will endeavor to be outdone by none of his contemporaries in the promptness, correctness, fidelity of this important branch of Legislative information. Those who were the patrons of our first Bulletin, and subsequently, of the Lumbus Sentinel, while we were the Editor, never had cause to complain; but all professedly well paid, ranging from 250 to 350. This majority can be neutralized by scattering votes, which we do not believe will prove sufficient to prevent his election by the people, and we have little, if any doubt, but at he is elect.

### From the Nashville Union.

#### MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

Our democratic friends in Mississippi, calculated on beating the whigs badly in the election on the 4th and 5th—and through the Mississippiian of the 5th they say "so far as heard from the democracy have succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations."

In Hinds, Rankin, Scott and Copiah counties, where Gov. McNutt was beaten at his late election 174 majority of 1968 votes, he is now beaten only 129 votes. McNutt has also beaten his opponents in Marshall, De Soto, Tippah, Lafayette, Lawrence, Winston, Oktibbeha, Monroe, Yazoo, &c. His reelection is now placed beyond all doubt. Should the Legislature be democratic, alas for the political prospects of S. S. Prentiss! Walker will be elected Senator to a certainty.

### FURTHER NEWS.—DEMOCRACY STILL TRIUMPHING! HURRAH FOR YAZOO!

Since the above was in type, we learn from a gentleman direct from Yazoo, that Judge Campbell (dem.) has been elected to the Senate, and Col. John V. Sharpe (dem.) and ——— Burrin (whig) have been elected to the House of Representatives.

And yet another—Philip O. Hughes (dem.) has been elected to represent the Senatorial district, composed of Jefferson and Franklin counties [formerly whig.]

And another—Maj. Isaiah Watson (dem.) is elected in Claiborne.

These added to the gain noticed above, show a gain in seven counties of seven members. All of the counties yet heard from, save Scott and Copiah, have been the strongest whig counties in the state.

### STILL LATER.

Attala—Durham. (dem.)  
Leake—Watkins. (dem.)  
Oktibbeha—Elliott. (dem.)  
Judge Gilleland. (dem.) elected Senator for the district composed of Attala, Leake and Neshoba.

The Memphis Enquirer says, the democrats have also carried Tishomingo, Tunica and Pontotoc counties. The feds claim to have carried Yalobusha and Panola.

### ALL HAIL MISSISSIPPI!!!

A gentleman of known veracity, whose testimony and whose opinions are always reliable, writes to his friend in this city as follows:

JACKSON, (Miss.)

DEAR SIR:—Our elections are over. We have not yet all the returns—but we have enough to know for a certainty that we have a majority of at least fifteen democratic members in the General Assembly—good and true. Mr. WALKER will be elected United States Senator by a majority of from 15 to 20 votes. McNutt and the Congressmen are beyond all danger. Our triumph is complete, &c."